

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by

HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.
MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.
2 vols. Price \$10 00
REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY.
1 vol. Price 5 00
DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,
1 vol. Price 3 00
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS,
&c., by JOHN C. HERRON.
1 vol. Price 3 00
THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6.
Pamphlet form. Price 1 00
LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES.
1 vol. Price 2 00

BLANKS.
BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds,
Price—50 cts. per quire.
JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXCEUTIONS.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
CONSTABLES' SALE NOTICES, RECEIPTS, BONDS, &c.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
SHERIFFS' RECEIPTS AND BONDS.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
CIRCUIT CLERKS' EXCEUTIONS.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.
Price—75 cts. per quire.
BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be forwarded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, in the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.
Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the said estate to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott. Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—tl.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON.

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1868-17.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

DANIEL CLARKE, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor, Frankfort.

C. B. BAKER, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

JAMES M. WILSON, Clerk, Frankfort.

UBERTO KEENON, Clerk, Frankfort.

ISAAC WINGATE, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

B. F. JOHNSON, Clerk, Frankfort.

THOS. J. HARRIS, Clerk, Frankfort.

F. H. OVERTON, Clerk, Frankfort.

JOHN L. SNEED, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

JAMES H. GARRARD, Treasurer, Frankfort.

MASON P. BROWN, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

JAS. A. DAWSON, Register, Frankfort.

RICHARD SHARPE, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

BEN. CHASE, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

REV. DANIEL STEVENSON, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

PHILIP SWIGERT, Frankfort.

JOHN M. TODD, Frankfort.

WILLIAM BROWN, Sr., Bowlinggreen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

JOHN M. HARLAN, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

WM. E. HUGHES, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

ADAM C. KEENON, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

JOHN BOYLE, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

JAMES T. BRAMLETTE, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.

JOHN N. MARKHAM, Clerk, Frankfort.

CHARLES HAYDON, Clerk, Frankfort.

WM. E. COX, Clerk, Frankfort.

CHAS. F. CLARKE, Clerk, Frankfort.

JAMES F. TUREMAN, Clerk, Frankfort.

FRANK H. POPE, Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SAMUEL G. SUDARTH, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. POYNTER, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

JOHN C. BRENT, Clerk, Frankfort.

THOS. THEOBALD, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALVIN DAVALL, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

JOSHUA F. BULLITT, Judge, Louisville.

BEVARD J. PETERS, Judge, Mount Sterling.

RATON K. WILLIAMS, Judge, Mayfield.

JAMES P. METCALFE, Reporter, Frankfort.

LESLIE COMBS, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. ROLLING, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bardonia.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.

4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.

HARRY STUCKEY, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Frankfort.

5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Barksville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Shelbyville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarkburg.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS.

Being made at Cincinnati with Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.

And with the Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads, to Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nashville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight, whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M. and 2:10 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 A. M. and 2:05 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 4:52 A. M. and 12:55 P. M.

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) 11:25 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Office in Danville, Bryansville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Offices of the Kentucky Central Railroad at Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana.

J. B. VAN DYNE,
Master of Trains.

May 4, 1863.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary for a term of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of the said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the Jail of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

\$300 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor, for the apprehension and delivery to me of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke Jail early on the morning of the 31st May, 1863, or \$100 reward for either. They were tried the present term of the Court, and convicted of robbery; Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years.

CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 150 pounds; tolerably slim built; has recently had small pox, is slightly pitted, but shows plainly, especially about the nose, keen, shrewd, and rather good looking; features rather thin, incessant chewer of tobacco; has beard, if well grown out, would be black. Had on when he left, a light mixed cassimere coat, light pants, grey flannel shirt, black low crown hat, wears his hair short, has a habit of putting his hand to his forehead and throwing his head back.

JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 23 years of age; weighs near 145 pounds; slim built; light complexion; light hair; light blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth when in conversation; his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has a good suit of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy. Wore, when he left, dark cassimere frock coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect.

W. K. THOMAS,
Jailer of Jefferson County.

Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1863-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JEREMIAH POPE, who killed and murdered William Lowell, in the county of Rockcastle, has fled from justice, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said Jeremiah Pope, and his delivery to the jailer of Rockcastle county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 31st Jan., A. D. 1863, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
J. F. ROBINSON.

D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Jeremiah Pope is a man about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; weighs some 170 pounds; very black hair; his right arm has been broken, is crooked; one finger on the left hand, next to the little finger, is off just at the root of the nail; 37 or 38 years old.

Feb. 2, w&wsm.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th day of December, 1862, kill and murder Joshua Burdett, in the county of Garrard, has since made his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the said JAMES H. SMITH, and his delivery to the jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, the 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
J. F. ROBINSON.

D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said SMITH is about twenty-six years of age; about five feet high; medium build; black hair, weighs about 120 pounds; black eyes; black hair, and closely trimmed; short, black, thin whiskers and moustache; cheek bones rather prominent; slow and easy spoken; carriage straight and leisurely.

In addition to the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said SMITH, I hereby offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

B. M. PURDETT.

December 26, 1862-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN J. BELL, did kill and murder Mike Shaver, in the county of Simpson, has since made his escape and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, JAS. F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John J. Bell, and his delivery to the Jailer of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Bell is about twenty-nine years of age; small build, light hair, about five feet eleven inches high, inclined to be stoop shouldered, appearance of being dissipated, very quiet, and never talks unless spoken to, and his eyes appear defective.

July 15, 1863—w&wsm.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$150 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN LITCHFIELD killed and murdered one John Cotton on the 25th day of June, 1863, in the county of Christian, and has fled from justice and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Litchfield, and his delivery to the jailer of Christian county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1863.

Not an Uncommon Case.

A traveler from Virginia, as his blooded horse, plethoric saddlebags, and haughty insolence indicated, stopped at a comfortable wayside inn in Kentucky, one night many years ago. The landlord was a jovial, whole-souled fellow, as landlords were in those days, and gave the traveler the best entertainment his table and bar afforded, as well as his own merry company to make him glad. Early in the morning the stranger was up and looking around, when he espied a rich bed of mint in the garden. He straightway sought Boniface, and indignantly at what he supposed his inhospitality in setting plain whisky before him, when the means of brewing nectar were so easy of access, he dragged him forth to the spot, and pointing with his finger at the mint, he exclaimed:

"I say, landlord, will you be good enough to say what that is?"

"A bed of mint," said the somewhat astonished landlord.

"And will you please to tell me what is the use of it?"

"Well, don't exactly know, 'cept the old woman dries it sometimes with the other herbs."

The Virginian almost turned pale at the enormity of this assertion.

"And do you mean to tell me that you don't know what a mint julep is?"

"Not 'cept its something like sage tea, stranger."

"Sage tea! Go right along to the house, get a bucket of ice, loaf sugar, and your best liquor."

The landlord obeyed, and the stranger soon made his appearance with a handful of fragrant, dewy mint, and then they brewed and drank, and brewed and drank again; breakfast was over, and the stranger's horse was brought out, only to be ordered back. Through the livelong day they brewed and drank; one or two neighbors dropped in, who were partakers, and until late in the night were their orgies kept up; ere they made it bed-time, the landlord and his Virginian guest who had initiated him in the pleasant mysteries of mint julep, were sworn brothers, and when the latter departed the next morning, Boniface exacted a pledge that he would stop on his return and stay as long as he pleased, free of cost.

The stranger's business, however, detained him longer than he expected, and it was the next summer before he came back. Riding up late in the evening, he gave his horse to an old negro who sat at the gate, and at the same time inquired:

"Well Sam, how is your master?"

"Yonder him come," said the negro, pointing to a youth who was approaching.

"I mean your old master, too?"

"Old massa! him done dead dis tree month!"

"Dead! What was the matter with him?"

He was in excellent health when I left."

"Yes, but you see, Massa Stranger, one of dem Virginny gemmens come long here last year, and show'd him how to eat greens in his licker; he liked it so well that he done stuck to it till it killed him," said the old dapper shanking head.

The stranger passed a less jovial night than on his previous visit, and was off by daylight the next morning. He quitted his conscience, however, in the end, with the reflection that "good things are sometimes misused."

Wholesale Kidnapping of South Sea Islanders—A Horrible Series of Outrages.

Recent English papers furnished some interesting particulars of the kidnapping of South Sea Islanders by Peruvian slave-dealers, which has excited so much horror and indignation in the Australian colonies.

At a recent meeting in Sydney, a clergyman who was many years a missionary in Western Polynesia, said that early this year as many as from one thousand five hundred to two thousand hapless beings, collected from the different islands, had been conveyed to South America, and at this date the traffic is being carried on with unabated vigor.

It is known that twenty-five vessels have been fitted out in Callao, under pretext that they were going to South Sea Islands to hire laborers, but in every case they have been used to carry off the natives who fell into their clutches. Their dealers have a depot on an island called Easter Island. This island is about 35 miles in circuit. It lies in longitude 109 W., and latitude 27 S. It is said they have completely swept the island of its inhabitants. Seven vessels assembled off the island, sent on shore most of their crews, no doubt thoroughly armed, surrounded the natives and carried them off. Having carried off the people they took hogs, poultry and whatever else they desired, and burned the houses, reserving, no doubt, as many as they wanted for their own purposes.

To this island the slavers carry the wretched beings whom they manage to seize, and a schooner plies between the island and the coast, carrying cargo after cargo to slavery and death. These vessels are said to be a whole or in part owned by a mercantile house in Callao, and this house is further said to be connected with a firm in Liverpool.

On board a vessel that called off Samoa there were three hundred natives of different islands, and the captain wished to obtain four hundred more to complete his cargo. It is said that the dealers express a determination to increase the number of their victims to ten thousand. The following incident of the kidnapping operations is given:

A vessel loaded with captives, on the second day after they had been got on board, stood in toward the shore. Some natives, ignorant of the character of the ship, and of what had transpired, went on board. Those in confinement recognized the well-known sounds of their native tongue. They shouted for help, but of course in vain. By desperate efforts they succeeded in breaking a hole in the door large enough to let one through at a time. A number succeeded in reaching the deck, and rushed over the ship's side into the sea, but there were only two or three small canoes, and was a long way off, and some were not able to swim well. The wretches on board fired from the deck upon the helpless natives in the canoes and the water. A boat was lowered, and many were recaptured. Seven only escaped. Among those carried off were thirteen church members, many many candidates. Eighteen wives are left without husbands, and sixty-three children are deprived of their fathers.

"Daddy," said a young hopeful, "let's go up in the nine-pie alley and roll." "Roll, what do you know about rolling?" "Me knows about it? Why, I can roll your darned eyes out in ten minutes."

[From the National Intelligencer.] Independent Sentiments.

The paragraphs quoted below are going the round of the conservative press under the caption of "Returning Reason." Whether they be the expression of returning reason or unchanged reason, we are equally happy to find, emanating from authority so high in the Republican ranks, opinions accordant with what we have felt it our humble duty to advance, though not we are sorry to say, with the entire impunity which we hope will attend the utterance of the independent Republican Senator and Republican Herald. There is an old adage, founded doubtless in the experience of all countries, but expressed in the homely phrase of Yorkshire, that "one man may sometimes take a horse with impunity while another is bung for looking over the hedge."

The following are the paragraphs to which we refer. The first is on no less an authority than Senator Sherman, of Ohio, who, in a speech made lately at Dayton, remarked:

"A great deal is said about the President's emancipation proclamation. My idea of it is that this war would have been prosecuted more successfully if the President had not said anything about the negro."

The following from the Newburyport Herald, a Republican paper, is still more significant:

"Seven-eighths of the people, all of them out of New England, except such as have freshly emigrated from here and a few red-Republican Germans, would be in favor of a restoration of the Union upon the old basis, leaving all questions of local institutions aside, and letting the punishment of the rebel leaders take place under National or State laws as they have always existed. If, therefore, the opposition should make this the grand issue, they would force the Republicans to say yes or no to it. If they assented, the North would be a unit, with the exception of the abolitionists, who would not carry more than two States for their theory of subjugation, extermination, ruination, and damnation. If, on the other hand, the radicals should get the ascendancy in the conventions, and say no to the propositions for restoring the Union as it was, then they would fall into a lesser minority than did the Whig party of 1852."

While drawing on Republican sources for liberal sentiments, we will add some expressions of enlarged patriotism which we recently met with in the New York Times, a journal which, however bound by party ties, gives frequent examples of independent thoughts and a comprehensive nationality at variance with the narrow bigotry of the extremists of its party. We quote from a recent number of that able journal the following refreshing sentiment, forcibly and eloquently expressed:

"Every thing shows that one united, vigorous, and determined effort on the part of the Government, backed and aided by the people, will bring this horrid tragedy to a close, and give us back the free, the proud, the glorious Union of our happier and more hopeful days."

"How can any man fit to live, in such a land as this look out upon the dismal scenes of death and desolation which the rebellion has caused, and the still more dismal prospects of disaster and ruin to the great cause of civil liberty and human happiness which the possibility of its success unfolds, without making every prejudice, every passion, every thought and wish of his heart subordinate to the one great end of restoring the Union, of re-establishing the full authority of the Constitution and Government of the land, and of thus renewing that grand career of national progress and prosperity? What are party schemes and party projects—what are the loftiest personal aspirations of the most ambitious—what are the cherished theories of the most enthusiastic and philanthropic of men, beside the realization of this grand and beneficent practical result? Give us back the Union that our fathers died to create, and that so many thousands of their noble sons have died to save—give us back the Nation as it once existed—just and liberal in all its civil relations, lofty and imperial in all its aims."

The Olden Time.

The following requisition from the Hon. Cyrus Griffin, a member of the Continental Congress from Virginia, to the Commissary General, furnishes an amusing contrast to the circumstances and habits of the present day. The note is copied from the original in the library of the antiquarian, Gen. Force. The letter is dated in 1779:

"C. Griffin's compliments to Col. Blaine. Would be exceedingly obliged to him to order one barrel of beef and one of pork, to be made up in the best manner, for the table use of C. G. He did not intend to have trouble the public officers in this way, and finding it impossible to maintain his house at the market prices without absolute destruction, solicited to return home, but the State not granting his request, he is obliged to have recourse to some few articles from the Continent. C. Griffin has also received from time to time a few barrels of flour, but so unlucky as never to get but one that was good, and which was intended for another member of Congress. Therefore, if Col. Blaine will also order one barrel of the best flour, and a few bushels of rye meal, he would take it as a particular favor."

"Monday.—C. Griffin's direction is Third street, near Lombard street."

"C. G. is obliged to pay all market expenses out of his own pocket, but whatever the Continent furnish the State of Virginia will reimburse, which makes a very great difference in so ruinous a place as Philadelphia. However, C. G. does not mean to encroach at all upon the provisions allotted to the real subsistence of the army, but would sooner spend every shilling of his own fortune."

"Col. Blaine, Com. Gen. Purchases."

The above requisition was made, we presume, under the following regulation of the Government:

"Treasury Office, April 9, 1779."

"Ordered.—That the Issuing Commissary stationed in the place where Congress shall sit deliver from time to time such articles of provision in his department to the steward of the President of Congress as shall be suitable in quality for his table; that the said Commissary take receipts for the provision so delivered; and that the said steward be directed once a quarter to render to this Board an account of such provisions, certified by the Commissary, who is to specify as near as may be the cost thereof."

"Extract from the minutes, JNO. NICHOLSON, Clerk."

The Future of Mormonism.

After a trial of thirty-three years, Mormonism numbers some 200,000 followers, and this extraordinary sect, which the North British Review speaks of as an outgrowth of the noble principle of Protestantism (i. e., the right of private judgment carried to excess), gives evidence of being as thrifty as ever. The Review says:

Curious as an inquiry into the future of Mormonism would undoubtedly be, any conclusions on the subject must be conjectural. On the one hand, it is plain that in their admirable industrial organization the Mormons have got remarkably firm hold on one of the strongest elements of social prosperity and stability.

A State abounding with industrial laborers and furnishing ample means of rewarding honest labor, can defy the tide of war and most other human agencies of destruction. If it be asked, what is the likelihood that the intense spirit of labor which has hitherto prevailed in Utah will continue unabated? There are undoubtedly, some evil omens. It is remarked that the rising generation is not at all so disposed to labor as their fathers; and we can easily understand that, so far as polygamy influences the community it must have a most injurious effect on the upbringing of families. But the tide of emigration is ever pouring in such streams of fresh life from the over-crowded labor-markets of the Old World, that even polygamy, which, in any settled community, would make such short work of the moral health, is checked and counteracted in Utah.

For as long as the remuneration of the working man in the Old World is so low as to make life a perpetual struggle—as long as the relations of labor and capital, and of the employer and employe are so uncomfortable as they often are—so long will crowds of hard-toiled families be readily fascinated by any scheme, whatever its other drawbacks, that opens to industry an ampler reward, and to the workman a higher position. That Mormonism will ultimately sink under the weight of its own corruptions, there cannot, we think, be any reasonable doubt, but how long that consummation will be retarded by the ever-renewing influence of active immigration, is a question to which it seems vain to attempt a reply.

COMPLIMENT TO FEDERAL ARTILLERISTS.—In an account of the siege of Vicksburg written by a English officer in the Rebel service who participated in the defense of that great stronghold, and published in the Edinburgh Scotsman, the following praise is bestowed upon the Federal gunners:

The enemy, who had access to all the appliances and improvements that science has invented to carry on modern warfare, can boast first class guns, the best of ammunition, and magnificent artillerists. Besides this, they have everything they require in abundance, not to say profusion. For instance, whenever we dared to fire a shot from, say a 12-pounder howitzer, the enemy would concentrate upon it perhaps ten to fifteen 20-pounder Parrott guns, and would maintain a fire of perhaps two or three hours duration, throwing several hundred shot and shell into, around, or over the offending battery. They fired with the utmost precision, and they had attained such an excellent position, and such close proximity, that their rifled projectiles flew in many cases right through the feet of earth, to strike and burst on whatever might be in the work. We had no resource but to run the guns out of the work to keep them from being disabled, and reserve them to fire canister or grape in the event of a charge being made.

The writer says that Gen. Grant's first assault upon the fortifications of Vicksburg was directed against the strongest point and the freshest troops. When the siege began there were in Vicksburg but ten percussion caps per man.

A SPIRITED FIGHT.—Captain G. P. Stone, Twenty-fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, was sent out accompanied by twelve men, to Monroe county, Kentucky, to recover some Government property which had been stolen by the rebels and left at Peter's Creek. He started on the evening of the 3d inst., and on the night of the 5th encamped at Bethlehem Meeting-house, in that county, where he received intelligence from a trustworthy source that rebel cavalry was then in the immediate neighborhood, and would be at the meeting-house that night. Captain Stone says that after the boys had laid down to get a few moments' rest, he went a short distance to reconnoitre, and distinctly heard the sound of approaching horsemen. Suspecting them to be the enemy, he aroused his men, and they silently awaited the rebel advance. About twenty-five of the party came in sight, and went directly toward the meeting-house, when, observing two of the horses of our party, which had in the flurry of the moment been imperfectly hid, they commenced cautiously an examination of the premises. The auspicious moment arrived, and our men let fly their twelve carbines into the ranks of the foe, who were thrown into disorder, not dreaming of the proximity of our boys. They rallied and returned the fire, however, but without effect. They could not reach Captain Stone's gallant men, secured, as they were, under cover. Another well-directed volley dispersed the rebel forces effectually. They got hold of Captain Stone's horses and a carbine, which they carried off with them. None of the men were injured. Four of the rebels were killed outright, and three were wounded. They also lost one horse, killed. This was a gallant little exploit, for which Captain Stone and his brave men deserve great credit. [Low Journal.]

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW—IMPORTANT DECISION.—Judge Cadwalader, of the United States District Court in Philadelphia, decided an interesting case a few days ago. It appeared that a man named Stingle, who alleged that he was between thirty-five and forty-five years of age, and married, was drafted in the first class to be called on for military service. He claimed exemption, but the board of enrollment, after hearing evidence, disallowed his claim and ordered him to report for duty. Stingle, under the impression that Congress did not contemplate, in passing the act, that the decision of the board of enrollment should be final upon claims for exemption, took a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Cadwalader, who after hearing the same, decided that the decision of the board was not final, and that no person over thirty-five years of age, if married, could be legally drafted in the first class.

"Gentlemen," said an engineer, by way of settling a dispute as to the relative speed of the engines. "The last time I ran the Blowhard from Syracuse, we went so fast that the telegraph poles along the track looked like a fine tooth comb."

THE ENORMOUS WEALTH OF NEVADA.—Rev. Mr. Simpson, of the Methodist Church, in Chicago, in his Thanksgiving Sermon, gave the following sketch of the untold store of mineral wealth of Nevada:

When in California, I visited the mines, and I thought the time would come when they would be exhausted; but in the mines of Nevada there are no indications visible. The more the mines are worked, the richer the yield. The extent of the ledges containing the precious metal no man has yet been able to measure.

I will mention a single instance, to give you some idea of the inexhaustible supply. In what is termed the Ophir Mine, a single lead, as it is called, is fifty-five feet in thickness, and inclines only at an angle of five degrees. Think of the extent of that—nearly as far as from this altar to yonder wall. This is all silver mingled with gold. There is more gold in value than silver, but more silver in weight than gold. The company have only two hundred feet working, and out of that they are now realizing about ten thousand dollars a day. There is this peculiarity about it, that the deeper the mine extends, the richer and more profitable it becomes. When I was there, they had penetrated two hundred feet. There were five chambers which they had dug out, one under the other, leaving three large pillars to support the roof. They would sink a shaft down about forty feet, make another platform, dig out the metal, leaving pillars as before, and then sink another. One of the directors told me each lower platform gave as much yield as all the other platforms combined; that is, the fifth platform was as valuable as the four above it put together. Such wealth was never a matter of contest among the powers of earth before.

RED TAPE IMMENSURABLE.—It is a well-known fact that during the last year the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission has sent thousands of bottles of cordials, wines, &c., to the army to be used for hospital purposes. The bottles which they contained have in a great number of cases been returned to the Medical Purveyor at this point. The great trouble now with the Commission is to obtain bottles for the purpose of again filling them for army use. The Purveyor here has thousands and would gladly be rid of them, but we learn that the Surgeon General at Washington informs the Commission that he cannot authorize their delivery for such a purpose, as there is nothing in the Regulations to justify the delivery of Government property except in the regular way.

To those who know the immense usefulness of our Sanitary Commission, the above will appear an outrage of no small character. The property detained by the Medical Department is that voluntarily contributed by our citizens, and they only wish it returned that they may again use it for the benefit of our soldiers. "Red Tape" has been the curse of the war and it seems it still reigns supreme in the vicinity of the Federal Capital. [Cin. Times.]

THE GAME LAW AMENDED.—Sportsmen would do well to bear in mind that the Kentucky Legislature, on the 3d day of March, 1863, made an amendment to the game law as follows: No quail, partridge or pheasant shall be killed between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of October; nor shall any duck, wild goose, teal or other wild ducks be killed from the 1st of May until the 15th day of September; nor woodcock from the 1st of January until the 1st of June anywhere in Kentucky; nor shall any one have the same for sale or in possession, under the penalty of not less than one dollar nor more than fifteen dollars fine, and costs of suit.

A LAWYER'S CAVEAT.—William H. Harding, a lawyer of Lee, Mass., had the misfortune a few days since, of having his marriage published in the Berkshire Eagle. To this he, lawyerlike, takes exception. In a caveat to the editor, he says:

The report of my marriage, which I find in your issue of the 27th instant, is not quite correct: First, On the 20th of July, 1863, I kept close company with my law books; second, I was never in Lebanon Springs in my life; third, I never, to my knowledge, saw or lost the Rev. E. J. Hunt; fourth, the young lady mentioned as the bride is the wife of my brother; and, fifth, I never was married at all—I never came within gunshot of marriage—I never wanted to get married—and finally, I never expect to get married. With the above exceptions, your item is all correct.

MOUNTAIN SPECTRES.—It is well known that in the Hartz mountains, in Germany, there is occasionally seen the image of a man reflected on the clouds, the illusion being the effect of reflection from the person of the spectator. We observe, in reading an account of Mount Mansfield, in Vermont, that the Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston, was recently treated there with a specter of himself, so that we, too, have our mountain illusions:

Dr. Kirk states that one afternoon he saw the form of the Nose (an elevated point of the mountain) distinctly shadowed on a passing cloud. It suggested itself to him that he ought to become a part of the sky picture; so he ascended to the top of the Nose, he saw his own image, but of monstrous size. Spread out his arms, enveloped in his cloak, two mighty wings, seemingly, spread out in the sky. The peculiar position of the sun and clouds which produced this does not often occur; hence the phenomenon is rarely seen.

A WONDERFUL GUN.—A trial of the Ferris gun was made on Fire Island beach last week. The following is a report of the trial:

The preliminary trials have now been made, and a range of nearly nine miles obtained; and although the extreme range balls have not been found, yet the proof that they passed over certain points of the island at a high elevation and distant from the gun six or seven miles, is ample to satisfy us that the point of contact with the earth was not less in some of the shots than eight or nine miles.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED MISSOURI JAYHAWKERS.—Three men, named W. G. Webb, Wm. Smith and J. J. Elder, were carried to Covington on Saturday from Williamstown, Grant county, near which place they were arrested by deputy Provost Marshal Simpson, on suspicion of being a portion of the notorious Quantrell's band of Missouri Jayhawkers. Letters found in possession of the parties show that they are from Andrew county, Mo., and that they are rebel sympathizers. They are now confined in the military prison at Covington.



FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. Fisk and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.



We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to

J. R. GRAHAM & CO., No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

August 26, 1863—wktvly.

Administratrix Sale.

AS administratrix of Dr. E. G. Hambleton, deceased, I will offer for sale, (it being county court day.) I will offer for sale, some excellent HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of good quality. Fine marble vases, handsome pictures, a dental chair, and several dental instrument cases of fine quality.

TERMS OF SALE—Will be made known on the day of sale.

MRS. ELIZABETH M. HAMBLETON, Administratrix.

August 31st, 1863—td.

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell MY FARM in Franklin county, situated on Main Elkhorn, and on the road leading from Frankfort to Owenton, about 9 miles from Frankfort. The farm contains

160 ACRES of good land; over half of it being excellent bottom land, and the remainder lies well for cultivation. Over 100 acres cleared, and the balance in good timber and well set in blue grass, and improvements are comfortable; and there are all necessary out buildings. The farm is well watered both for family and stock.

A good bargain will be given to any one wishing to purchase a farm, and purchasers are invited to call and see it.

There is other land adjoining which can be had on reasonable terms.

J. W. FRENCH, Frankfort, August 5, 1863—3m.

*Paris Citizen insert to amount of \$5 and send bill to this office for payment.

Glendale Female College.

THE next session will commence on the SECOND MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1863. Its buildings and other accommodations are ample and elegant. Its teachers, in the literary and ornamental departments, are unsurpassed. Its course of instruction is as thorough and extended as any other, and its patrons are among the best educated and most prominent gentlemen and professors in the best western male colleges. For catalogues, information, and admission direct to

Rev. J. G. MONFORT, D. D., Glendale, Hamilton County, Ohio.

August 17, 1863—1m.

House and Lot for Sale.

I WISH to sell the HOUSE AND LOT, in the city of Frankfort, on the West side of Main street, above the Capitol Hotel, known as the Jno. P. Cammack property. Any one wishing to purchase can apply to Nelson Alley, in Frankfort, or to me, near the Buck Run Church, in Franklin county, who will make known the price, and terms of payment.

JOHN W. MASTIN, Agent for the Heirs. Frankfort, August 26th, 1863—1m&w&w.

Medical Notice.

I HAVE associated Doctor Wm. H. GARDNER with me in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. HUGH RODMAN. Frankfort, August 12, 1863—3m.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. IS CONDUCTED by an able and complete faculty, and is always open for the reception of visitors or pupils, being in perpetual session. Full particulars sent to any address on receipt of stamp. Address

THOS. J. BRYANT. August 12, 1863—3m.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTIES LOAN. I WILL furnish United States 5 per cent. bonds in sums ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars at par. Apply to me at Farmers Bank. J. B. TEMPLE. Frankfort, Aug. 18, 1863—1f.

Dwelling Houses for Sale.

TWO desirable DWELLING HOUSES, centrally located, in Frankfort, for sale. For particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN BALTZELL, Frankfort, or Dr. JOHN GOODMAN, Cor. 3d and Walnut Sts., Louisville, Ky. August 19, 1863—1m.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. THE nineteenth session of this school will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embraced in the course of instruction. TERMS—Per session of 20 weeks, \$20 00. J. R. HENDRICK. August 17, 1863—1m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, It has been represented to me that JOHN W. SWAIN, under indictment in the Kenton Circuit Court for the murder of Peter Finley, has made his escape from the Covington jail of said county, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said John W. Swain, and his delivery to the Jailor of Kenton county, within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 2d day of Sept., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. Sept. 2, 1863—w&w&w.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED MISSOURI JAYHAWKERS.—Three men, named W. G. Webb, Wm. Smith and J. J. Elder, were carried to Covington on Saturday from Williamstown, Grant county, near which place they were arrested by deputy Provost Marshal Simpson, on suspicion of being a portion of the notorious Quantrell's band of Missouri Jayhawkers. Letters found in possession of the parties show that they are from Andrew county, Mo., and that they are rebel sympathizers. They are now confined in the military prison at Covington.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL OF WILD CHERRY, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with the Indian blood defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpent of the tropics, the bitters while there is breath left in the body the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to indorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific. In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER OR KIDNEYS; In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS; In GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA; And in FEVER AND AGUE; It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it renews them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally. Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky. June 19, 1863—3m.

ESTABLISHED 1760. PETER LORILLARD, Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer, 16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST., (Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.) WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz: BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Para Virginia, Cascar Rappes, Natchitoches, American Gentlemen, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF. Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Luncheon.

Attention is called to the large reduction in price of Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1863.

The Situation with Rosecrans.

All the indications make it certain that the rebel Government is now rapidly concentrating its whole strength under Bragg against Rosecrans. Seeing the desperation of their cause, they are bringing their whole energies to bear upon it.

The Tribune's Washington dispatch says: Gen. Foster, in a telegram from Fort Monroe, adds the weight of his observations in support of the now generally received opinion that a considerable portion of Gen. Lee's army has been sent part toward Charleston and part toward Chattanooga.

The Nashville Press, of Tuesday, says: "A gentleman who left Bridgeport at eight o'clock on yesterday, informs us that it was reported there, and generally believed, that there had been severe fighting with the advance of the army under General Rosecrans. Particulars were not known further than that Thomas's division had been worsted, General Negley badly wounded, and two Colonels killed. Bragg seems to be slowly retreating toward Atlanta, and has been heavily reinforced from Richmond. Eight hundred deserters (mostly Tennesseans) from the rebel army passed through Stevenson on Monday evening. A considerable body of troops, cavalry and infantry, passed through the same place, having been sent back to protect the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad."

We shall not be surprised at any hour to hear of a terrific battle at Rome or Atlanta between two of the largest and best armies that have ever met in conflict.

We have great faith in Rosecrans, Burnside, Crittenden, Thomas, and McCook; and, though they may be outnumbered, their skill as officers, and the bravery, tenacity, and discipline of their soldiers, will, we hope and trust, result in a grand victory for the Union, and a crushing and fatal blow to the rebels.

Railroad to East Tennessee.

This grand enterprise, we are glad to learn, is being pressed forward, with a vigor which guarantees a speedy and complete success.

We learn, by the card of J. H. Simpson, Major and Chief Engineer, Dept. of the Ohio, who is charged with the supervision of the survey and location of the road, that the following corps of competent engineers and officers are engaged in the work:

Wm. A. Gunn, Chief Civil Engineer, in immediate charge of road; L. S. Nash, Division Engineer; Benjamin D. Parkinson, do; Benjamin Gonzales, do; John Halpin, do; H. Paul, do; Joseph D. Cowden, Assistant Engineer; Wm. Clarke, do; R. Patterson, do; N. Shadbill, do; J. M. Hamilton, do; John T. Halsted, Topographical Engineer; G. Stengel, Draftsman; Capt. G. W. Gower, and Lt. W. H. Croyer.

Many of our citizens feared that it would fall through, and that the impressment of slaves was a mere trick to mask an ulterior and improper purpose. The energy and earnestness with which the work is being undertaken and pressed forward, will, we hope dispel all such fears.

The road, if built in the midst of the terrible convulsions which have agitated the country will be one of the grandest achievements of the age, and its influence upon the country in adding another link to hold it together, and another means of bringing the two sections nearer to each other, will be immeasurable. The consequences, to Kentucky and East Tennessee, will be in the highest degree beneficial. The material good and benefits which these States will derive, will be some reward for the losses which they have sustained in other respects.

It is just to truth and history, that the proper credit should be given to those who first suggested this great work. It is known to many, not only in Kentucky, but throughout the Union, that this credit is due to General Leslie Combs, who at the breaking out of this rebellion, not only made the suggestion for the road, but by all his well known energy and pertinacity, urged its speedy construction. His plans, maps, and suggestions were laid before the authorities at Washington—the propriety, wisdom, and necessity of such a road, brought to the knowledge of the public in divers ways. His efforts, though received with favor by the President, were, for the time, fruitless, because of the opposition of a foolish Congress who could see nothing valuable, that did not have the negro in it. Congress refused to second the wise foresight of the President; and not until a recent date was the work undertaken. The President saw and recognized its value and so thoroughly did he believe in it, that he brought the matter to the attention of Congress in his message.

We rejoice, and all Kentucky will rejoice if this road is built. We hope that all the necessary aid will be given by the Government, and that nothing will be allowed to interfere with those who are charged with its construction.

As we predicted, when we first published Gov. Bramlette's Inaugural Address, the sentiments therein proclaimed, have met with a hearty response from the conservative and loyal people of the North. Everywhere throughout the North, the address has been published by the conservative press, without regard to party association, with words of approval. Our space is too limited to give the many notices of the press; and we content ourselves with an expression of our hope and pride that the sentiments of the Union party of Kentucky, so accurately expressed by Gov. B., are in accordance with the principles of conservative men everywhere. It is not only an indication of the existence of a wide-spread conservative feeling and purpose everywhere, from the in-

fluence of which great good is to result to the country, but it is a peculiar and gratifying endorsement, by the nation, of Kentucky loyalty. We have always believed that Kentucky loyalty was the best, but now we know it.

The sentiment contained in the following extract from the address, is endorsed everywhere.

We affiliate with the loyal men North and South, whose object and policy is to preserve the Union and the Constitution unchanged and unbroken, and to restore the people to harmony and peace with the Government as they were before the rebellion.

It is not a restored Union—not a reconstructed Union—that Kentucky desires, but a preserved Union and a restored peace upon a constitutional basis.

Upon this noble platform will the conservative masses unite against the dangerous and wicked radical platform of the Abolitionists; and, while they will stand on this platform, they neither desire to, nor will, affiliate with that class, North or South, who are giving aid and comfort to the rebellion by a partizan and factious opposition to the prosecution of the war. It is only with loyal men that Kentucky will stand. There is enough loyalty in the Union to save it, and to this element alone will she appeal.

It is said that R. M. T. Hunter, is to be sent to Mexico as Ambassador to prepare the way for an alliance between the Franco-Mexican Government, and the Southern Confederacy.

I. O. O. F.—At a called meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, which convened in Louisville, on Wednesday last, P. G. M. J. M. Armstrong was elected Grand Representative to Grand Lodge of the United States, (in place of P. G. S. Samuel L. Adams, resigned,) which meets in Baltimore next Monday.

Work on the Danville railroad is being pushed forward with great vigor.

Synod of Kentucky.

This body will convene in the Presbyterian church, in this city, on the 14th day of October next, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and will be opened with a sermon by the Rev. Stephen Yerkes, D. D., of Danville.

Gen. Gillmore has been commissioned Major of Engineers in the regular army.

What is the difference between a Copperhead and rebel ram? One goes for the Union with an if; the other goes against the Union with a but.

The Copperheads of Peoria, Ill., are making arrangements for holding a mass-meeting in that city while the fair is being held. They evidently think that a gathering of horses at the fair should call out a corresponding gathering of the (m) asses.

At a Government sale of prize goods in New York on Tuesday, ninety barrels of rosin sold for \$34 per barrel, and eleven barrels for \$36 25 per barrel.

It is stated that Gen. McClellan is to be put upon retired pay, thus indicating that he will not be called again into active service.

The platform of the self-styled Democracy is thus succinctly set forth in a communication to the "Loungers" column in Harper's Weekly.

First. Resolved—That we are in favor of the war.

Second. Resolved—That we are opposed to all measures for carrying it on.

A NEW PAPER.—A religious newspaper is to be started in Louisville, about the 1st of October, to be styled the "Western Presbyterian," under the editorial management of Rev. T. H. Cleland, of Lebanon, and Rev. J. L. McKee, of Louisville.

Ice is selling at Richmond, for 88 per bushel, and scarce at that.

President Lincoln has issued a Proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus in all cases arising in the military and naval service.

The Pike's Peak miner's story of a load of silver four feet thick is considered one of the heaviest lodes ever offered to the public.

Senator Wm. R. Strachan, of Shelby Co., Missouri, arrived at St. Louis, Friday morning from Quincy, Illinois, in United States police custody, having been arrested for default to the extent of eight to ten thousand dollars in his late office of Provost Marshal at Palmyra.

A Washington paper states, on the authority of an officer in the Quartermaster's Department, that no less than 650,000 soldiers passed through that city last year.

Ohio's quota under the draft is 12,600. The draft will commence in Cincinnati this week.

On Saturday two good looking "sisters" applied at the arsenal at Indianapolis for work. A Lieutenant suspected them of being females, and on being questioned they confessed. They said they had served in an Illinois regiment over a year. Their ages are about 16 and 18 respectively.

The coasting trade of Italy is now placed on a substantial footing, and a line of weekly steamers, starting from Ancona touches at every successive port in the Peninsula, rounding the kingdom of Messina, and completing the chain of regular intercourse as far as Marseille.

Northern Missouri is overrun with guerillas.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND, Winchester, Tenn., March 28, 1863.

General Orders, No. 175.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND: By the favor of God you have expelled the insurgents from Middle Tennessee.

You are now called upon to aid your unfortunate fellow-citizens of this section of the State in restoring law, and securing its protection to persons and property, the right of every free people.

Without prompt and united efforts to prevent it, this beautiful region will be plundered and desolated by robbers and guerillas; its industry will be suspended or destroyed, and a large part of the population left without sufficient food for the coming winter.

It is true many of the people have favored the rebellion, but many were dragged unwillingly into it by a current of mad passion they could not or dared not resist.

The conspirators and traitors, bankrupts in fortunes and in reputation; political swindlers, who forced us from our homes to defend the Government of our fathers, have forced the inhabitants of Middle Tennessee into this unnatural attempt to ruin and destroy it.

Remember, we fight for common rights; what we ask for ourselves we willingly accord to others—freemen under the Constitution and laws of our country—the country of Washington and of Jackson.

Assure Tennesseans of this. Assure them that, foreseeing the waste and suffering that must ensue from a state of anarchy, you stand ready to aid them in re-establishing and maintaining civil order. Tell them to assert their former rights, against an arbitrary and cruel revolutionary party, that has ruined their State, impoverished their families, rendered their slave property insecure, if not altogether valueless; dragged their sons, fathers, and brothers from home, and caused their blood to be shed for an insane project, the success of which would be the proclamation of interminable war, and the death-knell of State rights, as well as individual freedom. And, if they are willing to help themselves, give them every assistance and protection consistent with your military duties.

I. Officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland. Some grave outrages and wrongs have been perpetrated on loyal citizens and helpless women, by lawless and unprincipled men wearing our uniform, and calling themselves soldiers. Such violation of orders disgrace our country and cause. I appeal to you by your honor, your love of country, and the noble cause in which you serve, to denounce and bring to punishment all such offenders. Let not the slightest strain tarnish your brilliant record.

Let no thief, pillager, or invader of the rights of person or property go unpunished. Remember that the truly brave and noble are always just and merciful, and that by a strict observance of orders you will crown your noble work, and establish your claims to the respect and gratitude of our country.

II. Stragglers and marauders separated from their commands without authority, who go thieving and pillaging around the country, are not entitled to the privileges of soldiers and prisoners of war. They are to be regarded as brigands, enemies of mankind, and are to be treated accordingly.

III. Deserters, conscript agents, and prisoners of war, desirous of abandoning the rebellion and becoming peaceable citizens, will be paroled as prisoners of war, and permitted to return to their homes, on giving bonds and security, or satisfactory assurance, for the faithful observance of their paroles, and will not be exchanged unless they violate their promises.

IV. All citizens are invited to unite in restoring law and order, and in suppressing marauders and guerillas. All privileges and protection compatible with the interests of the service will be accorded to those who are willing and give assurance by their parole, oath, and bond, or other satisfactory voucher, that they will conduct themselves peaceably, and do no injury to the government.

V. Those claiming allegiance to the rebellion, or who cannot or will not give satisfactory assurance that they will conduct themselves peaceably, are, on their own theory, by the law of nations bound to leave the country.

This rule will hereafter be observed in such districts as come within our control, at the discretion of the commanding officer of troops in the district.

VI. Persons desiring to vote, or to exercise any other right of citizenship, will be permitted to take the oath of allegiance, unless the commanding officer has reason to suppose a fraudulent intent on the part of such person.

VII. Provost Marshals are authorized to parole prisoners of war, to administer the parole, non-combatant's and oath of allegiance to citizens, in accordance to the provisions of this order, under such instructions and limitations as may be prescribed by the Provost Marshal General or the Provost Marshals of corps or divisions, detached or acting at inconvenient distances from their corps headquarters, reporting promptly a list of the names and description of all persons so paroled by them, with their bonds, if any have been given, to the Provost Marshal General of the army, at the headquarters of the department, for record.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans. J. BATES DICKSON, Assistant Adjutant General.

NEW BASE OF ROSECRANS'S SUPPLIES.—A letter from Stevenson, Alabama, says [that] arrangements have been made to complete the Northwest Railroad leading in a southwest direction from Nashville to the Tennessee river. This road was projected before the war, and all the grading had been done, except a distance of four miles, at the time of its abandonment. The entire length of the road is seventy-five miles. The iron is ready for it, and a large force has been placed at work to complete it. Within the next two months it will be finished, and Rosecrans's army need no longer rely on the crowded Louisville and Nashville road for its necessities. Boats can ascend the Tennessee river at all seasons to the point where the road terminates, and supplies can be run into Nashville at a much more expeditious rate than through the old channels. The Memphis and Charleston road could be restored without serious labor. The only important bridge missing is that at Decatur, over the Tennessee. It will be seen, therefore, that the advance of this army will not depend upon one slender iron parallel, when these improvements are completed, as was the case last year.

The yellow fever is very common at this time in Havana. The weather has been extremely warm.

The way the Mississippi is "opened to trade" is explained by a New Orleans newsboy who went up to Port Hudson. On his return he was asked if he saw the surrender. "Oh, yes, I went in with the army." "What did they do?" "Gardner gup up his sword, and then they raised the stars and stripes on the flag-staff." "Well what then?" "They opened a sutler's shop down by the landing."

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. R. Hendrick, Mr. JOHN B. TILFORD, of Boyle county, to Miss SALLIE, daughter of James R. Watson, Esq., of this city.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY MILITIA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, September 14, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 1. Without a military organization we cannot protect ourselves against guerillas and bandit robbers. It is therefore desired that Companies at once organize in each county, under the Act approved 31st August, 1862, known as the State Guard Law. As soon as Companies are organized they will be armed and subject to be called out to repel invasion or suppress guerillas.

Unless a sufficient number very soon form themselves into Companies, for the purpose of defense, a draft from the Enrolled Militia will be ordered. The Companies will be as nearly as possible filled to the maximum. As soon as a Company is organized under the law, the Commanding Officer will transmit to this office, a complete roll of the officers and men, when the former will be commissioned, and such orders given as the public exigencies demand.

By order of the Governor: JOHN BOYLE, Adjutant General Ky. Militia. Sept. 14, 1863-2w.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, September 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. All persons enlisting under the act of Congress providing for the raising and organizing a force of 20,000 men for the defense of Kentucky, shall be paid one month's pay in advance, the payment to be made under the direction of the Paymaster General of the State of Kentucky, upon the organization and muster of the Company to which the recruit may be attached, by a regularly authorized United States mustering officer.

By order of the Governor: JOHN BOYLE, Adjutant General Ky. Vol. Sept. 7, 1863-3w.

PAY-MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, September 7, 1863. To facilitate the execution of the above order, Captains of Companies, as soon as organized and mustered into the United States service, are requested to send to this office, a copy of their muster-roll, certified by the Mustering Officer. No payment will be made until this order is fully complied with.

W. T. SCOTT, Pay-Master Gen. Ky. Vol. September 7, 1863-3w.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT BLAIN, of Lincoln county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1-te.

We are authorized to announce WM. C. IRELAND, of Greenup county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate, at the next session of the Legislature. August 23, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. L. SMEDLEY as a candidate for reelection to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 19th, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce URBAN E. KENNEDY Esq., of Todd county as a candidate, for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 24th, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce THEODORE KOHLHASS, of Winchester, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Refer to members of the Senate and House of Representatives and State officers from 1839 to 1863. August 12 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature.

Refer to any member of the Legislatures of 1837-8, 39-40 and '61-2. August 14, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce ABIAH GILBERT, as a candidate for reelection to the office of Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. August 14, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. CRITTENDEN, as a candidate for reelection to the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives at the next Legislature. Aug. 17, 1863-te.

We have been requested to announce JOHN D. POLLARD a Candidate for reelection as Doorkeeper of the Senate. Aug. 19, 1863-te.

Notice.

Franklin Circuit Court. James Sanders' admin'r., Plaintiff, vs. H. B. Sanders, &c., Defendants. Equity. THIS case has been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, for settlement. All persons having claims against the estate of James Sanders, deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, properly proven, as required by law, on or before the 15th DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner. Sept. 16, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th of September 1863, a negro woman calling herself ADAM. He is about 10 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, black color, and will weigh about 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Dr. Fletcher, of Henderson county, Kentucky. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C. Sept. 16, 1863-1m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.

I TAKE THIS METHOD TO INFORM MY numerous patrons and pupils, and those intending to send their sons to me the present year, that I have determined not to teach longer in Frankfort, but shall, Providence permitting, open my school the 1st January, 1864, in Henderson Ky. I am most sincerely thankful for the very liberal patronage that I have had from this community. I leave patrons and pupils, with the greatest reluctance.

In taking leave of my pupils, I wish to say to all, that, whatever may have been my errors of judgment, I have the consciousness of knowing, that I have ever had but one object in view—their ultimate good. Time must and will be the test of my teaching. The results of no man's labors are more remote, or less often traced and observed, than the true teacher. J. H. WATERMAN. Sept. 18, 1863-1t.

Notice.

COMPELLED TO MAKE PREPARATION for a heavy payment on a late purchase for educational purposes, the subscriber has placed all notes due him in the hands of Thos. N. Lindsey, Esq., for collection. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me by note, who will call on Mr. Lindsey, with the money, before the 1ST OF OCTOBER, will avoid the costs of suit. Sept. 16, 1863-1d. B. B. SAYRE.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL.

WILL BE OPENED IN SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY., ON MONDAY, THE 28TH INST. Tuition, per school year, \$75. Fifty dollars in advance will be required, in consequence of heavy expenditures incurred by the teacher in a late purchase for educational purposes, and in order to meet the current expenses of his family. Sept. 4, 1863-tr.

Colonization Notice. The Liberia packet ship will sail, from Baltimore to Liberia, on the 1st of November, 1863. Those free colored persons in Kentucky, who design going to Liberia at that time, and those servants set free to go there, the executors will give notice to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort Ky. The emigrants from Kentucky will leave Lexington, Ky., on the 27th October, 1863, to be in Baltimore in time. Papers published in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of BULL'S CEDAR BITTERS, if any such there be, read the following Certificate from Gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more. Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 3d, 1862. We the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. J. C. BULL'S CEDAR BITTERS in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

MAJ. PHILIP SPEED, Collector Int. Rev. 3d Dist. Ky. CHAS. B. COTTON, Collector of the Port of Louisville, Ky. COL. H. DENT, Prov. Marshal Gen'l of Kentucky. REV. D. P. HENDERSON, Vice-Prest of Sanitary Commission. HARNEY, HUGHES & CO., Publishers Democrat. GEO. P. DOERN, Prop. Louisville Answeir. HUGHES & PARKHILL, Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main St., Louisville, Ky. DAVIS, GREEN & CO., Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky. HART & MAPOTHEE, Lithographers, cor. Market & Third St., Louisville, Ky. JULIUS WINTER, Clothing Merchant, cor. 3d & Market Sts., Louisville, Ky. CAPT. S. F. HILBRETH, of Steamer Major Anderson. MAJ. L. T. THURSTON, Paymaster U. S. Army. C. M. METCALF, National Hotel, Louisville, Ky. COL. JESSE BAYLES, 4th Ky. Cavalry. GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Louisville Journal. See advertisement in another column. June 17, 1863-3m.

ICE!! ICE!! ICE!!! Cheap For Cash!

I HAVE A FULL SUPPLY OF THE BEST QUALITY OF ICE which I will deliver to the citizens of Frankfort at their houses every morning during the season, commencing Wednesday, May 6th, 1863, at one cent per pound. Tickets can be had at my house by those who wish to get them. SANFORD GOINS. May 6, 1863-ds.

Fine Farm For Sale.

I OFFER for sale MY FARM, situated one mile from the Versailles and Frankfort turnpike, eight and a half miles from the former and five and a half from the latter, to-wit:

CONTAINING ABOUT 350 ACRES. About 130 acres in timber, the balance in cultivation.

It has on it a brick house, with eight rooms, besides kitchen and storeroom adjoining; brick negro houses; a fine barn; stables; corn-cribs, &c., in fact all necessary out-buildings. Also a young apple orchard, and a large peach orchard, in fine bearing order.

For further information and terms, persons desirous of purchasing will please visit me on the premises. This is a fine stock farm. RICHARD CRUTCHER.

Sept. 16, 1863-2w. *Lou. Journal copy one week, Lex. Obs. & Reporter two weeks, and send bills to this office.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LIVINGSTON county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 5th day of September 1863, a negro woman calling herself JANE. She is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, black color. She refuses to tell her owners name. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C. Sept. 16, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th of September 1863, a negro boy calling himself ADAM. He is about 10 or 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, black color. Says he belongs to Nat. Porter of Henry county, Tennessee. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C. Sept. 16, 1863-1m.

THO. F. BRAMLETTE, R. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky. Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts. Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE. Sept. 14, 1863-by.

The First Of The Season!!

JOHN T. GRAY, JAM. M. SAFFELL.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

ARE now receiving their large and well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of
Plain Black and Fancy Silks; Poplins;
Plain and Figured Merinos;
Plain and Figured All
Wool Delaines;

And a large variety of other dress goods.
Bleached and Brown Cottons;
White Goods, of every description;
Plaid Cottons; Jaconets; Linings; Cloths; Cassimeres;
and Vestings; Hosiery; Caps; Ladies Shoes;
Quenware; Glassware;

And in fact everything usually kept in a staple and fancy dry goods house.

We offer our stock of goods at prices to suit the times. We would call the special attention of our customers to our stock of

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS,
DOOR MATTS,
&c., &c., &c.

Which we intend to sell at the lowest prices. We have a large stock of goods at hand, and we do not intend to be undersold by any retail house in this or any other market. Call and price our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We take pleasure in showing our goods to any and every one.

P. S. We are receiving seasonable goods every week. Sept. 11, 1863-1t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL, ON MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, expose to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the Court House door in Versailles, (that being Court day,) Twenty-six Likely Negroes,

men, boys, and girls. Among them some No. 1 cooks. The men are all good farm hands.

J. W. COMBS, Sheriff Woodford County. September 11, 1863-1ds.

One Dollar Reward!

THE above reward will be paid for the delivery to me, near Bridgeport, Ky., of GEORGE MARSHALL, a boy who was bound to me, until he was 20 years old, by the Shelby County Court, and who has absconded. Said boy is about 6 feet 10 inches high, has a red head, and weighs about 130 pounds. ANDERSON A. POWERS, Bridgeport, Franklin co., Ky., Sept. 14-3m.

Fair Warning!!

ALL persons having claims against the firm of T. S. & J. R. PAGE are requested to list them with the undersigned as soon as possible. All persons owing said firm are hereby notified that, unless they pay up within sixty days from this date, their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Take notice of this and save costs.

HUGH RODMAN, Assignee. Frankfort, August 10, 1863-2m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Valuable Scott Co. Farm and Slaves.

BY virtue of a judgment of the Scott Circuit Court rendered at the May term, 1863, in the suit of J. F. Bell and Joseph E. Kenney, trustees of G. F. & J. M. Thomas, vs. the undersigned, as commissioners of said court, will sell at public auction the following property, at the residence of George F. Thomas, about 8 miles from Georgetown, near the Georgetown and Frankfort turnpike.

On Wednesday, 1st day of October, 1863, the farm on which George F. Thomas now resides containing

ABOUT 400 ACRES of first rate land. The improvements on the place are all good, and there is an abundance of water and fine timber on it. Taken altogether, it is one of the best farms in Scott county.

Also 140 ACRES, about 2 miles from the last named tract, near the White Sulphur Springs. This land is all in grass except about 5 acres.

</

